

## METHOD 7870

### TIN (ATOMIC ABSORPTION, DIRECT ASPIRATION)

#### 1.0 SCOPE AND APPLICATION

1.1 See Section 1.0 of Method 7000.

#### 2.0 SUMMARY OF METHOD

2.1 See Section 2.0 of Method 7000.

#### 3.0 INTERFERENCES

3.1 See Section 3.0 of Method 7000 if interferences are suspected.

#### 4.0 APPARATUS AND MATERIALS

4.1 For basic apparatus, see Section 4.0 of Method 7000.

4.2 Instrument parameters (general):

4.2.1 Tin hollow cathode lamp.

4.2.2 Wavelength: 286.3 nm.

4.2.3 Fuel: Acetylene.

4.2.4 Oxidant: Nitrous oxide.

4.2.5 Type of flame: Fuel rich.

4.2.6 Background correction: Not required.

#### 5.0 REAGENTS

5.1 See Section 5.0 of Method 7000.

5.2 Preparation of standards:

5.2.1 **Stock solution:** Dissolve 1.000 g of tin metal (analytical reagent grade) in 100 mL of concentrated HCl and dilute to 1 liter with Type II water. Alternatively, procure a certified standard from a supplier and verify by comparison with a second standard.

5.2.2 Prepare dilutions of the stock solution to be used as calibration standards at the time of analysis. The calibration standards should be prepared using the same type of acid and at the same concentration as will result in the sample to be analyzed after processing.

## 6.0 SAMPLE COLLECTION, PRESERVATION, AND HANDLING

6.1 See Chapter Three, Section 3.1.3, Sample Handling and Preservation.

## 7.0 PROCEDURE

7.1 Sample preparation: The procedures for preparation of the sample are given in Chapter Three, Section 3.2.

7.2 See Method 7000, Paragraph 7.2, Direct Aspiration.

## 8.0 QUALITY CONTROL

8.1 See Section 8.0 of Method 7000.

## 9.0 METHOD PERFORMANCE

9.1 The performance characteristics for an aqueous sample free of interferences are:

Optimum concentration range: 10-300 mg/L with a wavelength of 286.3 nm.

Sensitivity: 4 mg/L.

Detection limit: 0.8 mg/L.

9.2 In a single laboratory, analysis of a mixed industrial-domestic waste effluent, digested with Method 3010, at concentrations of 4, 20, and 60 mg/L gave standard deviations of  $\pm 0.25$ ,  $\pm 0.5$ , and  $\pm 0.5$ , respectively. Recoveries at these levels were 96%, 101%, and 101%, respectively.

## 10.0 REFERENCES

1. Methods for Chemical Analysis of Water and Wastes, EPA-600/4-82-055, December 1982, Method 282.1.

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